FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Latin America

Vol VI No 106 *1 June 1978*

ARGENTINA

Communique Issued on Parana Meeting Cancellation	B 1	1/A5
Leader of Negotiating Team Discusses Beagle Talks	B 1	1/A5
Massera: No More Than 3,000 Detainees	B 3	1/A7
Interior Ministry Reports 21 Releases, 1 Exile	B 3	1/A7
Lambruschini Said in France To Purchase Arms	B 3	1/A7
LA PRENSA Sees Greater Understanding by U.S. [26 May]	B 3	1/A7

BOLIVIA

Miners Congress Agrees on Wage Demand of 136 Pesos	C 1	1/A9
500 Miners Threaten Hunger Strike Over Demands	C 1	1/C9
Rural Teachers Declare 24-Hour Strike	C 1	1/C9
Paz Estenssoro Denies Backing Siles Zuazo [EL DIARIO 25 May]	C 2	1/C10
FSB Calls for Renunciation of Brazil Border Agreements	C 2	1/C10

BRAZIL

Chief of Staff Rejects Development of Nuclear Weapons	D 1	1/A11
Ambassador da Costa Stresses Nuclear-Free Zones in UN Speech	D 1	1/A11
Azeredo Reiterates Need for New Denuclearized Zones [JORNAL DO BRASIL 28 May]	D 2	1/A12
Geisel Promises Amendments to Laws of Exception	D 3	1/A13
Magalhaes Pinto on Possibility of Becoming MDB Candidate	D 3	1/A13
MDB Protests Army Minister's Support for Figueiredo	D 3	1/A13

CHILE

Pinochet Discusses Trinational Complex in Arica	E 1	1/A14
Three Women Stage Fast at U.S. Embassy	E 1	1/A14
LA SEGUNDA Calls for Information on Missing Persons	E 1	1/A14
Details Given on East Bloc Loan Renegotiation	E 2	1/B1

COLOMBIA

University Students, Police Clash in Bogota	F 1	1/B2
Further Details on Rioting	F 1	1/B2
Labor Centrals Deny Political Motives in Strikes [EL SIGLO 25 May]	F 2	1/B3
Lopez To Attend Meeting of Heads of State in Panama	F 3	1/B4
Briefs: Foreign Investment Report	F 3	1/B4

PERU

Alzamora Praises L.A. Contributions to Disarmament J 1 1/B5
Government Confirms 18 June Date for Elections J 1 1/B5
Petroleum Workers Strike Declared Illegal J 2 1/B6
Aprista Comments on Recent Strike, Current Situation J 2 1/B6

MEXICO

Report on Negotiations With USSR for Oil Delivery Exchange M 1 1/B7
Bank of Mexico Director Justifies Foreign Debt M 1 1/B7

PANAMA

Torrijos Addresses CADE Conference, Answers Questions N 1 1/B8
Results of Meeting Noted N 4 1/B11
Briefs: Argentine Credit N 4 1/B11

CENTRAL AMERICA

COSTA RICA

Large-Scale Police Deployment Noted in North P 1 1/B12

GUATEMALA

Over 100 Peasants Reportedly Killed at Panzos P 1 1/B12
Army Accused of Massacre P 2 1/B13
Inter-American Human Rights Convention Ratified P 2 1/B13

NICARAGUA

National Guard Denies Clash With Guerrillas P 2 1/B13

CUBA

GRANMA: Brzezinski Trying To Coordinate Policy With China Q 1 1/B14
Commentary Scores French Involvement in Comoro Coup Q 4 1/C3
GRANMA Comments on NATO Summit in Washington Q 5 1/C4
Havana Reports Carter Call for Strengthening NATO Forces Q 6 1/C5
Castro Reaffirms Support in Message to Neto Q 7 1/C6
Fidel Sends Message to Guinean President Q 7 1/C6
Direct Telephone Link Established With Spain Q 7 1/C6

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

President-Elect Will Continue Balaguer's Development Projects R 1 1/C7
Demonstrations Occur at U.S., Venezuelan Embassies R 1 1/C7

CARIBBEAN

JAMAICA

Angola's Do Nascimento Discusses Cubans, Zaire [Havana] S 1 1/C8
Briefs: New British High Commissioner S 1 1/C8

Item 856-B-5
Pr Ex 7.10: FBIS-LAT-78-106

FBIS-LAT-78-106
Thursday
1 June 1978
Vol VI No 106

DAILY REPORT

COMPLETED
ORIGINAL

LATIN AMERICA

FBIS FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

37

This publication contains current news and commentary monitored by FBIS from foreign broadcasts, news agency transmissions, newspapers, and periodicals. Items are processed from the first or best available source; it should not be inferred that they have been disseminated only in the medium, in the language, or to the area indicated. Items from foreign-language sources are translated by FBIS. Those from English-language sources are transcribed, with the original phrasing and other characteristics retained.

Headlines, editorial reports, and material enclosed in brackets [ ] are supplied by FBIS. Labels such as [Text] or [Excerpts] in the first line of each item indicate how FBIS processed the information from the original. Names rendered phonetically or in transliteration are enclosed in parentheses. Words or names preceded by a question mark and enclosed in parentheses were not clearly heard but have been supplied as appropriate to the context. Other unattributed parenthetical notes within the body of an item originate with the source. Times within items are as given by the source.

Users of this publication may cite FBIS provided they do so in a manner clearly identifying it as the secondary source. For example: "FBIS reports that Radio Moscow announced . . ." or "FBIS has monitored a broadcast from Hanoi which says . . ."

This is a U.S. Government publication. Its contents in no way represent the policies, views, or attitudes of the U.S. Government.

COMMUNIQUE ISSUED ON PARANA MEETING CANCELLATION

FY311836Y Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1830 GMT 31 May 78 PY

[Text of communique released by Argentine Foreign Ministry in Bue. >s Aires on 31 May]

[Text] Late yesterday afternoon the foreign minister received a request for an audience from the Brazilian ambassador. Although he had returned from abroad on the same day, the foreign minister granted the meeting in view of the urgency of the request. During this meeting, Brazilian Ambassador Garcia de Souza conveyed to the minister a lengthy note which stated that the Brazilian Government had decided to postpone the tripartite foreign ministers meeting which had been set for 8 and 9 June.

The note is being studied by the appropriate departments of the Argentine Foreign Ministry. For the time being, and in view of the attitude of the Brazilian Government, the Argentine Government can only express its surprise and bewilderment at the unilateral decision to cancel an already arranged tripartite meeting without prior consultation or proposals.

It is well known that the Argentine Foreign Ministry submitted two documents to both Brazil and Paraguay:

1. A memorandum on 22 May, which received no negative reactions from these two countries and only one query from Brazil with regard to a paragraph in the preamble, which had nothing to do with any resolution and which was duly clarified by our ambassador in Brasilia;

2. A draft agreement on 29 May which included the same items which the prior document contained, and which was presented as a working paper, a preliminary document open to suggestions and aimed at facilitating work prior to the meeting of foreign ministers.

Diplomatic tradition indicates that in cases like this a preliminary document presented by one party sets into motion a routine procedure to reach an agreement with the other parties--in this case Brazil and Paraguay--on the main points of the negotiation. Obviously, in these working papers Argentina expounded its own point of view, which must be compared and reconciled with the views of Brazil and Paraguay. The Argentine views were strictly related to the subjects discussed at prior technical and diplomatic tripartite meetings, and the papers included no viewpoints unrelated to these negotiations. In submitting these papers, Argentina asked for comment and opinion from both Brazil and Paraguay. It was for this very reason that it adopted the procedure of submitting an advance working paper as an example of the seriousness, good faith and rationality of its procedures. Emphasizing this, the Argentine Government wishes to reiterate its permanent predisposition to the search for solutions agreeable to the three nations.

LEADER OF NEGOTIATING TEAM DISCUSSES BEAGLE TALKS

FY311537Y Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1925 GMT 29 May 78 PY

[Text] Santa Fe, 29 May--Brig Gen Ricardo Etcheverry Boneo (ret), head of the Argentine delegation to the second joint commission discussing the border dispute with Chile, said that the results of the first meeting with the Chilean delegation were "very positive." At the same time, he reiterated President Videla's opinion that the only way to solve the problem is through peaceful means.

Etcheverry Boneo made this statement during an interview with radio station LT9, Radio Brigadier Estanislao Lopez, in this city.

The high-ranking military leader first gave his impression of the results of the first meeting, and said: "The meeting permitted us to have some very positive discussions. Naturally, the extensive negotiation which this second commission is to undertake requires that there be rapport between the two delegations, and the attitude of its members is fundamental to the success of the talks."

"In the second place," Etcheverry Boneo said, "last week we concentrated on working out the basis for our work, and we succeeded in drawing up rules. This is not a superficial or unimportant task. We are negotiating delicate topics which have to be discussed in depth, which is why it is important to establish the rules of the game."

He emphasized the importance of these rules, saying that "they will give us a basis for avoiding misunderstandings; this is a very good basis for starting the second phase of negotiation on 12 June in Santiago, Chile."

When asked about specific details of these rules, Etcheverry Boneo said that "they refer strictly to procedural matters concerning, for example, operation of the delegations during the meetings. There will be work groups which will discuss some aspects of the negotiations in detail." He added: "It is a system which provides mechanisms so that the negotiation will not be interrupted when some of the more difficult points are discussed, and insures a successful outcome. We are seeking this type of continuity, that is, to arrive at concrete conclusions and proposals for our respective governments."

It was later commented to General Etcheverry that an editoral in the Santiago newspaper EL MERCURIO expresses the opinion of conservative Chilean groups, which do not believe that the commission will arrive at concrete solutions within 180 days.

The general was asked what would happen if there was no positive progress in the negotiation before this deadline.

Etcheverry answered: "The first observation I would make is that the period of 180 days was agreed to jointly by the presidents of Argentina and Chile. Therefore, an opinion such as the one expressed by the newspaper seems uncalled for and, since it introduces some skepticism, I believe it is also inappropriate. The two presidents considered the issues to be discussed and agreed to set a 180-day period so that time pressures would not adversely affect negotiations. My mission as head of the Argentine delegation is to arrive at concrete proposals to benefit the interests and needs of both countries."

At the end of the interview, General Etcheverry Boneo was asked about remarks made in Cordoba by General Menendez to the effect that Argentina would be prepared to take other measures if no solution to the dispute is reached.

With respect to this, Etcheverry Boneo said that "everyone should be aware of his responsibility in this matter. I can only give my opinion on what I am responsible for, and that is in the process of the negotiation. I only want to recall that our president has stated that he considers peaceful means the only way to solve this dispute."

MASSERA: NO MORE THAN 3,000 DETAINEES

PY301713Y Paris AFP in Spanish 1530 GMT 30 May 78 PY

[Text] Paris, 30 May--In an interview granted to Radio Luxembourg, Adm Eduardo Emilio Massera, commander of the Argentine Navy and a member of the Buenos Aires military junta, asserted today that there are no more than 3,000 detained persons in his country. The admiral, who was speaking from the Argentine capital, added that half of them were arrested before we (tne armed forces) took power and all of them will have legal trials. Prior to this, Massera had answered, in a sardonic and impudent way, a question about the total number of prisoners in Argentina: "Well look here, there are 13, a number which brings bad luck."

Regarding jailed foreigners in his country, he said that they are criminals but they "will have the right to defend themselves" during their trials.

Hector Villalon, former Peronist labor leader and currently a refugee in France, was also on the same Radio Luxembourg program and he estimates that there are 15,000 people detained in Argentina and a similar number who have disappeared.

Argentine authorities agreed beforehand to the broadcasting of Villalon's remarks within this program.

INTERIOR MINISTRY REPORTS 21 RELEASES, 1 EXILE

PY251909Y Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0702 GMT 25 May 78 PY

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 25 May--The Interior Ministry reported last night that 21 persons were released from detention at the disposal of the national executive branch in the period 12 to 24 May, while 1 was authorized to leave the country according to the stipulations of Law No 21,650.

LAMBRUSCHINI SAID IN FRANCE TO PURCHASE ARMS

PY271409Y Paris AFP in Spanish 1256 GMT 27 May 78 PY

[Excerpt] Paris, 27 May--Vice Adm Armando Lambruschini, chief of staff of the Argentine Navy, has made a private visit to Paris, which, according to the daily newspaper LIBERATION (leftist) and LE MONDE (center-left), is related to a possible purchase of French arms. Last night the navy chief attended a reception hosted by Argentine Ambassador Tomas de Anchorena at the Casa de America Latina in Paris on the occasion of Argentine independence day.

Lambruschini declared that his visit was of a strictly private nature and that he was leaving that same night for Rome.

LA PRENSA SEES GREATER UNDERSTANDING BY U.S.

PY271512Y Buenos Aires LA PRENSA in Spanish 26 May 78 p 8 PY

[Editorial: "Argentine-U.S. Relations"]

[Text] During the course of a very few days, events have occured which again place Argentine-U.S. relations at a significant level.

In chronological order they were: a verbal complaint by Jorge Aja Espil, Argentine ambassador to the United States, to Warren Christopher, deputy secretary of state, in which he expressed the "increasing displeasure" of the Argentine Government "regarding certain sectors of the State Department which prefer to ignore the arduous efforts being carried out by the Argentine Government in the political and economic sectors;" the decorating of Col Paul Allin, chief of the U.S. military mission to our country (whose tour of duty has concluded), by Army Chief of Staff Maj Gen Roberto E. Viola; the tribute, in Rosario, of the U.S. ambassador to our country to the victims of subversion; and the arrival of Ambassador David Newson, from the State Department, accompanied by Gen Lee J. Surut and Rear Adm Gordon Schuller.

Each of these events is important in itself, and the importance increases considerably when they are studied jointly. The hypothesis that they are part of another attempt at examining Argentine-U.S. relations does not seem unlikely. What specifically contributes to strengthening this hypothesis is the tribute which the U.S. ambassador rendered in Rosario to the soldiers who have fallen in the fight against subversion and the ceremony in which the U.S. ambassador, accompanied by Colonel Coughlin, his country's military attache, placed a wreath at the foot of the memorial plaque on which the names of the army personnel of II Corps, victims of terrorism, are inscribed. The ceremony was brief, expressive and acquired a particular significance because, for the first time in the last few years, it was organized and presided over by the representative of a country whose government has shown no sign of having full knowledge of the origin and characteristics of the action of our armed forces against subversion. It has already been said that due both to its scope and its immediate objectives, and because of the proved links of the guerrillas with forces of identical character on other continents, the confrontations were not merely expressions of ideological rebellion capable of being controlled or repressed by the police.

It was the army chief of staff who emphasized "the understanding which exists between the Argentine and U.S. armies in view of the aggression of a common enemy" and also emphasized that our country and others in the hemisphere "have offered a bloody contribution to their individual defense and consequently to the defense of the continent when successfully fighting one of the bloodiest and most treacherous expressions of the enemy's multipurpose actions. He called for "an exact understanding of the strategies used by the opponent" and he emphasized "the overall nature of the attack" which has been noted lately "in view of the incidents which have occurred on all the continents." Finally, he urged that there be a "clear understanding" of the "sole and distinctive reality" of each nation, "because the answers to the attack may necessarily be different." The speaker indicated that in the last instance what really matters is the fact of knowing how to evaluate the "hazardous nature" which some incidents may have during the development of the conflict and that "the essential characteristics of the society should be in agreement with the ideal which is being fought for."

Perhaps we are at the beginning of a new stage in Argentine-U.S. relations. There are facts which must be known in the United States; first of all, the fact that we have had a war here and, secondly, Argentina's location, by nature, conviction and tradition, within the framework of international politics. When Colonel Coughlin was decorated he said that our armed forces have restored peace and that "optimism prevails" now. He added: "It is also encouraging to see that the Argentine Army is continuing with its task of guaranteeing that all of its citizens enjoy the freedom and democracy which are guaranteed by the constitution."

MINERS CONGRESS AGREES ON WAGE DEMAND OF 136 PESOS

PY292156Y La Paz Radio Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 29 May 78 PY

[Excerpts] Miners will request a basic salary of 136 pesos per day in accordance with what was decided at their 17th National Miners Congress, which ended with the reelection of Juan Lechin Oquendo as executive of the miners labor federation. Moreover it was decided that miners should be active in the elections with the object of uniting workers, peasants and oppressed sectors around a front representing their interests. It was reported that the request for a basic salary of 136 Bolivian pesos was established after a careful study of labor conditions which miners are experiencing and that this salary is justified compensation. According to miners, this request is also due to the disproportionate increase in the cost of living and the persistent decrease in purchasing power of Bolivian workers.

The 17th Miners Congress lasted 6 days and it was attended by approximately 600 delegates from all national and private miners unions.

500 MINERS THREATEN HUNGER STRIKE OVER DEMANDS

PY300307Y La Paz Radio Cruz del Sur Network in Spanish 2330 GMT 29 May 78 PY

[Text] (Pamfilo Anali), president of the Bolivian National Confederation of Mining Cooperatives, said that more than 500 members of the cooperative will go on a hunger strike if the government does not meet their demands.

The president of the cooperative said that a letter was sent to President Hugo Banzer. (Anali) explained that the cooperative is requesting a substantial reduction of mining royalties, the elimination of taxes on mine exports and the firing of the executive of the National Cooperative Institute, INACO.

The mining confederation spokesman said that if by 5 June the government does not give an answer to their demands, approximately 500 workers of this sector will go on a hunger strike at the national level. Later [words indistinct] a similar strike in several districts of the country.

(Anali) said that workers of the mining cooperative are going through difficult times due to high taxes. He said, however, that he is hopeful that a favorable solution will be found.

RURAL TEACHERS DECLARE 24-HOUR STRIKE

PY291357Y La Paz Radio Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 29 May 78 PY

[Text] Rural teachers from the La Paz Department began at 0000 today a 24-hour strike in protest against government authorities who have not yet solved the economic problems pointed out by teachers. During the 24-hour strike, the teachers will go to their places of work but will not carry out their specific duties.

According to a communique issued by the La Paz Rural Teachers Federation, the object of the 24-hour strike is to pressure education authorities to solve the teachers' economic problems.

The strike was decided upon at a meeting of the Rural Teachers Federation attended by all members. During the meeting they also agreed to declare a state of emergency until a solution to the teachers' economic problems is found.

Consequently, according to the communique, rural teachers from La Paz will go to their places of work but they will not work, in accordance with the 24-hour strike decreed by the teachers federation to protest their economic problems.

PAZ ESTENSSORO DENIES BACKING SILES ZUAZO

PY311529Y La Paz EL DIARIO in Spanish 25 May 78 p 4 PY

[Excerpt] Victor Paz Estenssoro, national head of the National Revolutionary Movement [MNR], last night denied a radio report that he had decided to support Hernan Siles Zuazo's presidential candidacy in the coming July elections.

In an interview with an EL DIARIO editor, the leader of the Historic MNR said that the report was not true and that only talks are going on between his party and the National Revolutionary Movement of the Left.

He said: "Talks in fact have been resumed regarding the unity of the MNR; those talks had formerly reached a deadlock. It is absolutely untrue, however, that an agreement has been reached or that his candidacy will be supported."

He called yesterday's resumption of the talks a positive step and added that they will continue today and the following days, until basic conditions for the unification or alliance of those parties are found.

He added: "We resumed the talks yesterday and we have not yet reached any final results, but they will continue, since the climate is favorable.

FSB CALLS FOR RENUNCIATION OF BRAZIL BORDER AGREEMENTS

PY311556Y Paris AFP in Spanish 2338 GMT 30 May 78 PY

[Text] Cochabamba, 30 May--The Bolivian Socialist Falange (FSB) today demanded that the next national congress reject some of the agreements signed with Brazil regarding mutual borders.

An FSB statement specifically singles out the delimination work in the sector of Cuatro Hermanas or La Senorita Hill, the false marker at Tarvo and the headwaters of the Verde River.

The Cochabamba FSB adds that this new usurpation of Bolivian territory by Brazilian imperialism must be denounced in the next national congress and before the appropriate international organizations.

The FSB has proclaimed Col Jose Patino Ayorda (ret) as its presidential candidate in the coming elections.

CHIEF OF STAFF REJECTS DEVELOPMENT OF NUCLEAR WEAPONS

PY311600Y Paris AFP in Spanish 1535 GMT 31 May 78 PY

[Text] Rio de Janeiro, 31 May--Gen Tacito Teophilo Gaspar de Oliveira, chief of the armed forces general staff, today rejected the possibility of Brazil's building nuclear weapons.

In a statement disclosed here today, the general added that Brazil should use nuclear energy for peaceful purposes and that there would be no purpose in building one more bomb in the midst of the thousands which already exist.

In the general's opinion, the construction of a bomb would not favor Brazil. On the contrary, he explained, it would hinder our intention to use nuclear energy for peaceful purposes.

AMBASSADOR DA COSTA STRESSES NUCLEAR-FREE ZONES IN UN SPEECH

PY270319Y Paris AFP in Spanish 0033 GMT 27 May 78 PY

[Text] New York, 26 May--Sergio Correa da Costa, Brazil's permanent UN ambassador, said today at the UN special session on disarmament that never before has the impact of the balance of terror been felt so clearly in our world.

The Brazilian ambassador noted that vertical proliferation has even encouraged theories advocating the use of mass-destruction weapons, irrespective of their harmful effects.

He added that in view of this, the specific measures which have been negotiated toward disarmament are minimal and he would even say that they are insignificant.

Correa da Costa said that the only continent which is not threatened by these weapons today is the one which is not populated.

He expressed his doubts that existing international commitments will be effective in guaranteeing that outer space will be used exclusively for peaceful purposes.

He stated that Brazil has always made a positive contribution within the framework of its possibilities toward achieving the true objectives of disarmament.

He said: Today we can often find attitudes which are tolerant or even fatalistic regarding the building of nuclear weapons. It seems that having lived with the threat of nuclear holocaust for a long period has generated some kind of acceptance of this risk.

This threat can only be eliminated if the international community squarely faces the issue: in other words, if it can effectively stop the arms race, if it can reverse it and finally, if it can destroy the existing arsenals of nuclear weapons.

He added: The process of negotiations on disarmament cannot be separated from the general conditions for peace and security. In the same way, there will be neither peace and security while the unrestrained arms race continues, and this dilemma cannot be solved with partial measures.

Regarding security for those countries which do not have nuclear weapons, Brazil feels this must be based on positive and unequivocal commitments assumed by countries which own such weapons until all nuclear arsenals are completely eliminated.

In this respect, Ambassador da Costa stressed nuclear-free zones and zones of peace created as a result of agreements reached independently and sovereignly among countries of the regions.

He pointed out that Brazil signed and ratified the Tlaltelolco treaty, a treaty which, with its additional Protocols I and II, represents true progress honoring the peaceful traditions of our continent.

He said that his country has been given credit for encouraging countries which have not yet signed additional Protocols I and II to do so--a requirement which is indispensable for implementation of this treaty.

He said that an acceptable mutual balance between rights and obligations is indispensable in negotiations on disarmament.

In this regard he said: We do not accept any international instrument with privileged and discriminatory positions among states. In our opinion, those treaties are unjust and unequal.

Da Costa indicated that his country firmly supports the equal participation of all states in disarmament negotiations, pursuant to the principle of sovereign equality.

He said: This participation is an essential premise if we want the results of these negotiations to satisfy all rights and interests of all states and not only those of a limited group of more powerful countries.

AZEREDO REITERATES NEED FOR NEW DENUCLEARIZED ZONES

PY301506Y Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 28 May 78 p 7 PY

[Excerpt] Brasilia--Foreign Minister Azeredo da Silveira stated during a TV interview yesterday that countries should concern themselves with creating new denuclearized zones as Latin America has under the protection of the Tlaltelolco treaty and its two protocols. The minister explained that U.S. and USSR support for the treaty guarantees that Latin America will be left outside any possible nuclear conflict.

The Brazilian foreign minister reasserted Brazil's position at the special meeting of the UN General Assembly on disarmament. He stated that Brazil is strongly opposed to the manufacture of nuclear armaments and is happy about the banning of these armaments from Latin America. He recalled that France's desire to sign the Tlaltelolco treaty--announced by President Giscard d'Estaing 3 days ago--constitutes the final step in the achievement of total success in the quest for keeping Latin America fully denuclearized.

Foreign Minister Silveira indicated that in view of the success achieved by the Tlaltelolco treaty the process of disarmament could begin by creating a series of denuclearized areas throughout the world, beginning with continents without nuclear powers. This would constitute a security belt [colar de seguranca] which would restrict dangerous areas to the nuclear countries alone.

GEISEL PROMISES AMENDMENTS TO LAWS OF EXCEPTION

PY301847Y Florianapolis Radio Diario da Manha in Portuguese 1515 GMT 30 May 78 PY

[Text] Receiving 42 Pernambuco deputies and 13 generals in Recife yesterday, President Ernesto Geisel told them that before he leaves the government he will turn over to the country the amendments to the laws of exception. At the same time he accepted an invitation from National Renewal Alliance [ARENA]-Pernambuco to participate in the political campaign scheduled for next August, when he will make a public speech in Recife.

According to an ARENA source, when President Geisel heard ARENA Deputy Ricardo Fiuza, who spoke for ARENA, he asked the ARENA-Pernambuco deputies not to play the game of the opposition, but to remain united.

MAGALHAES PINTO ON POSSIBILITY OF BECOMING MDB CANDIDATE

PY311607Y Porto Alegre Radio Guaiba in Portuguese 0200 GMT 31 May 78 PY

[Excerpts] Senator Magalhaes Pinto has said that he can be a presidential candidate under the Brazilian Democratic Movement [MDB] banner with no difficulty. The interpretation being given to this statement is that Senator Magalhaes Pinto is waiting for an invitation from the MDB to resign officially from the National Renewal Alliance [ARENA]. Jurist Accioly Filho studied the possibility of Magalhaes Pinto's running for the MDB and said that there is nothing illegal about this because the requirement under the political parties law that 2 years must elapse after the transfer from one party to another before a citizen can run for elective office for his new party applies to all offices except the presidency. The election of the nation's president is controlled by specific laws which are particularly suited to Magalhaes Pinto's case.

In Teresina, Piaui State, Senator Magalhaes Pinto said that he is fully convinced that the Brazilian Armed Forces favor legality and that consequently the candidate who wins the election will take office and govern the country, adding that he could only be a presidential candidate for the MDB. He then said that he will no longer be a candidate for any office on an ARENA ticket because that party has become timid and tame, with no historical feeling for the nation's needs.

MDB PROTESTS ARMY MINISTER'S SUPPORT FOR FIGUEIREDO

PY311825Y Porto Alegre Radio Guaiba in Portuguese 0200 GMT 31 May 78 PY

[Text] Brazilian Democratic Movement [MDB] Senate leader Paulo Brossard has expressed surprise at the public support which Army Minister Gen Belfort Bethlem has given Gen Joao Baptista de Figueiredo as presidential candidate. In an official note, Senator Brossard said that the armed forces cannot be used to support any candidate since they are a national and permanent institution. He added that the armed forces are an institution maintained by the nation, and because of their own nature and legal restrictions they cannot side with any faction or be used as an instrument by any party.

The Army Ministry, Brossard's note said, has no legal authority to give or deny support to any candidate because the laws of the nation provide nothing to that effect and the armed forces know that. Thus ended the note distributed by Senator Paulo Brossard shortly before he left for Brasilia.

PINOCHET DISCUSSES TRINATIONAL COMPLEX IN ARICA

PY301720Y La Paz Radio Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 30 May 78 PY

[Text] Santiago, Chile--President Augusto Pinochet has announced the creation of a joint Peruvian-Chilean commission which will study a program for the celebration of 100 years of peace between the two countries. According to the president, the program will in principle comprise a (?simple) ceremony with the participation of Peruvian and Chilean officials. Next year marks the 100th anniversary of the war in which Bolivia participated as an ally of Peru and in which Chile defeated both countries and Bolivia lost its seacoast.

Regarding the proposal made by President Augusto Pinochet during a recent visit to Arica, for the creation of a trinational complex in that city with Peruvian and Bolivian participation, he stated that the general outlines are being drawn up. He said that the plan will be sent to Peru and Bolivia through the Foreign Ministry as soon as it is ready, and its implementation might become the crowning point of 100 years of peace among the three countries.

The Chilean president denied that there was any possibility whatever of an armed conflict in this part of the American southern cone, adding that certain statements by the Bolivian foreign minister are a consequence of justifying the severing of diplomatic relations between Bolivia and Chile.

THREE WOMEN STAGE FAST AT U.S. EMBASSY

PY010015Y Paris AFP in Spanish 1830 GMT 31 May 78 PY

[Text] Santiago, Chile, 31 May--It was reported here that three women, including Matilde Urrutia, wife of the deceased poet Pablo Neruda, began a hunger strike at the U.S. Embassy here in support of relatives of arrested and missing Chileans. The wife of the Nobel Prize winner and two other women identified as Ana Gonzalez and Monica Araya entered the embassy today by asking for a consulate official. Once inside the embassy, they stated that they were beginning a 24-hour hunger strike in support of 140 relatives of Chileans allegedly under arrest or missing who have been on a hunger strike in several churches and international organizations in Santiago for the last 10 days.

The strikers, who have occupied 8 churches in Santiago and 1 in Concepcion, the International Red Cross headquarters and the UNICEF office, have requested that the military government clear up the situation of 617 Chileans, allegedly missing in the country for the last 4 years.

U.S. officials refrained from making any statement on this incident.

LA SEGUNDA CALLS FOR INFORMATION ON MISSING PERSONS

PY311527Y Paris AFP in Spanish 2234 GMT 30 May 78 PY

[Text] Santiago, Chile, 30 May--The evening newspaper LA SEGUNDA indicated today that the Chilean military government has the obligation of informing the relatives of those who have allegedly been detained or disappeared about what has happened to them.

The newspaper expressed this opinion when commenting on the hunger strikes which are being carried out in several churches in this capital by more than 100 people who are trying to obtain information from the government about their loved ones who have disappeared, reportedly after having been arrested by the security services.

According to the tabloid, this must be done even if the hunger strikes and the occupation of churches continues, because the release of this information is an elemental duty which cannot be withheld under any circumstances.

It then indicated that if the government has committed errors or excesses in the past, the time has arrived to correct them and order punishment for them if it is deemed necessary.

DETAILS GIVEN ON EAST BLOC LOAN RENEGOTIATION

PY310018Y Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 30 May 78 PY

[Text] Chile has reached an agreement to renegotiate its foreign debt with eight East European countries. (Roberto Guerrero), Chilean foreign debt coordinator of the Central Bank, signed an agreement on 19 May with the Romanian bank and the International Economic Cooperation Bank renegotiating Chile's foreign debt with eight East European countries.

The debt amounted to $50 million and (Guerrero) stated that it had been contracted in 1972; he stressed the efforts of the Central Bank in search for an arrangement with the creditors.

[begin (Guerrero) recording] In this regard we must stress the predisposition of the Central Bank and the Chilean Government to normalize Chile's trade and economic relations with all countries, without regard for ideological or other kinds of differences.

We must also emphasize the good will of the creditors and especially the Romanian Bank of Foreign Trade which acted as the intermediary in this negotiation. This good will allowed us to sign a formal agreement on 19 May normalizing the payment of this $50-million debt. We were given reasonable facilities [words indistinct] and we were also able to take care of the interest rate problem very well. [end recording]

This means that only two debts with socialist countries are awaiting renegotiation. One is with the Soviet Union for $20 million and the other is with Bulgaria for $9 million. In this regard, (Guerrero) indicated that Chile wishes to reach final agreement with all the countries to which it owes money.

(Guerrero) stated that the payment terms granted by the socialist countries were favorable because the interest rate is lower than that currently prevailing on the money market.

At the same time he said that the trade balance between Chile and the countries of socialist Europe has improved slightly for Chile. In 1975 Chile sold East European countries $47 million worth of goods while in 1977 Chile's exports to these countries amounted to $57 million.

At the same time, imports from East European countries decreased from $9.5 million in 1975 to $4 million in 1977. Chile is exporting to East Europe mostly copper and its byproducts, while it imports certain types of machinery.

UNIVERSITY STUDENTS, POLICE CLASH IN BOGOTA

PA311334Y Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 0000 GMT 31 May 78 PA

[Excerpts] Bogota--The brutal police occupation of the National University today spread terror throughout Bogota's foremost university. Initial reports indicate that one student was shot to death and several others were seriously wounded. Student spokesmen, who did not give their names, said that the police occupation surprised the students who were in class and that the police fired on the crowds for no apparent reason. Other sources said that the spark which set off the agitation, which degenerated into the most serious disturbance at this university in the last few years, took place at 1300 this afternoon near 26th Street and then spread throughout the university. There have been intermittent student protests in the last few weeks since the government authorized an increase in bus fares and many caps have been stoned and burned by extremists.

The student disturbances today and the police occupation forced the temporary closing of the university, according to the rector's office, which added that the school will reopen on 12 June. The decision to close the university was apparently made by Rector Emilio Aljure Nacer after careful consideration of the university's internal situation. No details were given on the police occupation, which caused a climate of terror this afternoon. A spokesman for the rector said to this station that the official resolution closing the university will be made public tomorrow.

Further Details on Rioting

PA311507Y Bogota Cadena Radio Super in Spanish 1100 GMT 31 May 78 PA

[Text] Bogota--The country's capital has experienced 9 consecutive hours of terror after the students of the free university staged a mutiny inside its premises and took the rector hostage. Throughout the night, Bogota was gripped by anguish over the student revolt. The public forces have been making repeated calls to students to stop their activities and vacate the university peacefully.

The students have threatened to throw the rector from the fifth floor of the university building if the troops take action to seize it. These have been hours of tension, of real anguish, according to the continuous reports of Radio Super newsmen Silvio Sierra and Jose Maria Bolands, the only reporters who have been able to get inside the university building.

Troops and police are on alert around the free university. They have threatened to seize the university if the students maintain their hostile attitude. The body of student Patricio Silva, who died yesterday during the shameful events at the National University, is lying in wake inside the free university. Many parents of students have repeatedly asked that the troops abstain from entering the university building because they fear bloodshed. A large part of Bogota's southwest, where the university campus is located, is under strict military control.

In the meantime, the disorders that have rocked the country for some 15 days have spread to Medellin, Palmira, Bucaramanaga and Santa Marta, where there have been rock-throwing incidents and vehicles have been burned. In Bogota an army truck carrying 40 Peruvian ladies who are on a good-will tour through Colombia was partially destroyed by rocks. The busdriver was injured but the visitors escaped unharmed.

In Medellin five persons suffered slight burns when a small bus was burned. The cultural station of the University of Antioquia, also located in Medellin, was closed for 5 days after it broadcast a speech by leftist presidential candidate Jaime Piedrahita Cardona. The sanction was imposed on the grounds that the station violated legal provisions prohibiting partisan propaganda after the official closing of the electoral campaign on Sunday.

Meanwhile, students of the superior public administration school, adjacent to the free university, have joined free university students in haranguing the public forces. Many persons have asked the public forces to stop their operations in order to avert any action that may end in bloodshed or tragic consequences with the presidential elections just a few days away. We have learned that approximately six students are in serious condition inside the free university building.

Meanwhile, the Colombian Government last night deplored the death of a student during the incidents and promised that a thorough investigation would be carried out. At the end of a cabinet meeting, Government Minister Alfredo Araujo Grau expressed regrets over the death of university student Patricio Silva during violent clashes with the police, and announced the beginning of criminal proceedings to determine the facts. Araujo said that the disorders are promoted by small groups of extremists with the intention of hindering the 4 June presidential elections. He stressed that civilian and military authorities have adopted adequate measures to preserve public order during the elections and noted that calm prevailed last night throughout the country.

LABOR CENTRALS DENY POLITICAL MOTIVES IN STRIKES

PA261800Y Bogota EL SIGLO in Spanish 25 May 78 p 3 PA

[Carlos Diaz O. article]

[Excerpt] The labor centrals have strongly rejected President Alfonso Lopez's statements that the rash of strikes in the country is aimed at sabotaging the 4 June elections.

The chief of state made these statements in Cartagena after installing the fourth assembly of the National Association of Financial Institutions (ANIF).

The labor centrals said the strikes are a defense mechanism of the workers to enforce their rights and, in addition, are a legal labor tactic consecrated in the national constitution.

Manuel Felipe Hurtado, president of the Confederation of workers of Colombia (CTC), said that although the government has repeatedly argued that the strikes staged by busdrivers and public employees on Monday and Thursday were subversive actions aimed at sabotaging the elections, the labor centrals can assure the country that these mass actions were only the result of the hunger, poverty and lack of security plaguing Colombian working people.

"The strike," he said, "is the only pressure mechanism available to the labor movement to achieve the minimum aspirations of the workers, who, after exhausting every legal recourse, find themselves forced to resort to it at any cost."

For his part, the acting president of the Union of Workers of Colombia (UTC) said that the busdrivers strike was provoked by the government's unilateral decisions and was not aimed at sabotaging the 4 June elections.

"We cannot agree with the president's view that these actions can be considered subversive or aimed at hindering the electoral process," he added.

"The strike stemmed from the decisions adopted at the government level. The transport workers had more than sufficient reason to halt work on Monday. Busowners had been satisfied through the adjustment of fares while the workers are subjected to long hours of work and miserable salaries," he said.

"Therefore, this protest act had no motive other than the struggle for social justice," Alvaro Ramirez said.

Concerning the state workers, Jose Corredor Nunez, congressman and UTC legal affairs secretary, said that the civil service director had--in a unilateral manner and ignoring the opinion of the trade union organizations--issued the decree that gave rise to the expected and natural reaction by government employees, who protested the treatment to which they were being subjected.

"Therefore, it can hardly be expected that the affected workers should wait for the elections before they protest," he said.

Nunez added that the UTC has placed him in charge of making a study of the administrative reforms for submission to a plenum that will be held in Melgar from 6 to 8 (?June). It will determine the positive and negative aspects of the government measures and will later be submitted to the government in an attitude of dialog and understanding so that the government may, based on the special powers it will have until July, adopt whatever amendments are in order.

In concluding he said: "This will be an opportunity to see whether the intention is to make constructive reforms or if, on the contrary, there is a desire to take action against the interests of the state workers."

LOPEZ TO ATTEND MEETING OF HEADS OF STATE IN PANAMA

PA301530Y Bogota Radio Cadena Nacional in Spanish 1730 GMT 29 May 78 PA

[Text] Bogota--Latin America's future and its ties with the United States will be thoroughly studied during the meeting of several hemispheric heads of state with President Jimmy Carter scheduled for Panama City during the second week of June.

According to Indalecio Lievano Aguirre, Colombian foreign affairs minister, the most important current issues in the relations of the United States with its southern neighbors will be broached by the heads of state, in addition to matters related to the Panama Canal treaties.

Lievano also said that President Alfonso Lopez Michelsen will travel to Panama in response to the invitation from Gen Omar Torrijos. Lievano added that Lopez will address a message to the Presidency of Congress within the next few days to inform it of his decision to leave the country to attend the events in Panama.

BRIEFS

FOREIGN INVESTMENT REPORT--According to a report by the Colombian Foreign Trade Institute and the Export Promotion Fund, direct foreign investments in Colombia have remained constant since mid-1977 at about $700 million. At present, U.S. investments in Colombia amount to $386 million and represent 49 percent of all foreign investments. [Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 1100 GMT 26 May 78 PA]

ALZAMORA PRAISES L.A. CONTRIBUTIONS TO DISARMAMENT

PA311733Y Paris AFP in Spanish 0044 GMT 31 May 78 PA

[Text] United Nations, 30 May (AFP)--Carlos Alzamora, Peruvian ambassador to the United Nations, today addressed the special General Assembly session on disarmament to emphasize Latin America's contribution through the Tlaltelolco treaty and the (Venezuelan) declaration of Ayacucho.

The Peruvian ambassador described the latter as an exemplary contribution to the limitation of expenditures on armaments "in our continent which, in addition to other regional and subregional initiatives, Peru had the honor of sponsoring." He said that his country now extends [words indistinct] support to the initiative set forth at the United Nations by Venezuelan Foreign Minister Simon Alberto Consalvi to seek the most appropriate means for insuring the prompt implementation of the declaration of Ayacucho.

Later in his speech, Ambassador Alzamora added that the strategic concepts which sought a guarantee for security through mass-destruction weapons are bankrupt. Neither the nuclear nor the non-nuclear states are secure, the Peruvian ambassador pointed out. Therefore, he said, the non-nuclear states, the Third World countries, and the (?non-alined) countries must assume their responsibilities to their people and the world community. The time has come, he added, to make prevail the vigorous and just protest of the countries such as ours who, not having any responsibility or participation in the creation [of these armaments], are nonetheless involved in a situation of intolerable violence [as received] for the most sacred principles and interests of mankind, its safety and survival.

He also pointed out the support of his delegation for the declaration on the issue of disarmament as proposed "by the French president in his realistic and discerning speech." At the same time, he said efforts must be made to discuss the issue of turning the war industry and its gigantic potential to the field of development and cooperation.

He recommended that the (?assembly) agree on a declaration of principles which, "rather than being a rhetorical declaration, will entail a true political commitment, capable of moving the governments toward the implementation of a program of action on disarmament."

He mentioned that the work of the preparatory committee [words indistinct] distinction and honor of Argentine Ambassador Carlos Ortiz de Rozas constitutes a valuable and positive contribution to the task.

The Peruvian ambassador said that only when a significant step is taken in the major aspects of strategic nuclear disarmament will the progress of the regional and bilateral efforts in the field of conventional armaments gain a complementary impact sufficient to help replace the balance of terror with a new system of international security and a new era of international relations.

GOVERNMENT CONFIRMS 18 JUNE DATE FOR ELECTIONS

PY311323Y Lima Radio Cronica in Spanish 1155 GMT 31 May 78 PY

[Text] The government reiterated today its firm intention to fulfill the established political program and maintain the preferential vote on 18 (?June).

Prime Minister Oscar Molina Palochia reasserted this position in a letter sent to the president of the National Electoral Tribunal, Ulises Montoya Manfredi.

Today the National Electoral Tribunal stated that everything is ready to hold the election, which is to result in a constitutional assembly, on the established date and within the required constitutional guarantees. Electoral Tribunal President Ulises Montoya Manfredi stated that all the material required for the elections has been sent to the provinces, adding that nothing remains to be sent.

PETROLEUM WORKERS STRIKE DECLAPED ILLEGAL

PY301445Y Lima Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 30 May 78 PY

[Text] The labor administrative authority has declared illegal the work stoppage of the National Federation of Petroleum Workers, northwestern area, and has notified union members to return to their usual work immediately in accordance with laws currently in force.

APRISTA COMMENTS ON RECENT STRIKE, CURRENT SITUATION

PA281625Y Paris AFP in Spanish 0127 GMT 28 May 78 PA

[Text] Lima, 27 May (AFP)--The Peruvian Aprista Party [PAP] (center leftwing) commented today that the success of the national strike held last Monday and Tuesday shows that the citizens "feel the political experience begun on 3 October 1968 has been exhausted."

It added that the explanation behind the protest actions reported in several of the country's cities is the "unbearable and anguishing situation" created by the government's most recent economic measures.

PAP blamed the military regime's communist advisers during Gen Juan Velasco's administration for the country's present "chaotic" situation and noted that Gen Francisco Morales Bermudez' current government lacks the "determination to denounce" the communist advisers' responsibility.

It further noted that when a political party fails in its administration it is democratically replaced by another, adding that the armed forces "have no possible replacement" and, therefore, "the solution is to withdraw from the government."

The party also reiterated its decision to participate in the constituent assembly elections, but demanded the abolishment of preferential [as received] votes and the participation of Peruvians residing abroad "as an essential condition to guarantee the purity and legitimacy of the elections."

Victor Raul Haya de la Torre's party also demanded the reestablishment of democratic guarantees and the reopening of the political magazines and protested the government-ordered arrests and deportations of several leftwing figures.

REPORT ON NEGOTIATIONS WITH USSR FOR OIL DELIVERY EXCHANGE

PA311720Y Madrid EFE in Spanish 0411 GMT 31 May 78 PA

[By Ruben C. Jauregui]

[Text] Mexico City, 30 May (EFE)--Mexico and the USSR are carrying out negotiations to exchange oil deliveries to Cuba and Spain, sources close to the government said here today, Tuesday.

Meanwhile, it was said in diplomatic circles that the renewed tension between the United States and Cuba over the situation in Zaire seems to be an obstacle to the agreement. Sources close to the government indicated that the project was mentioned during President Jose Lopez-Portillo's recent visit to the USSR, during which he was accompanied by a group of aides. However, the sources did not indicate how much progress had been achieved in the negotiations, which were not mentioned in a joint communique issued at the end of the Mexican president's visit.

The plan provides for USSR delivery to Spain of the oil which Mexico is negotiating to sell to that country in exchange for the delivery of local crude to Cuba.

Diplomatic circles noted that U.S. presidential adviser Zbigniew Brzezinski warned recently that the trade blockade against Cuba could be reinstated if Fidel Castro maintains his position regarding Africa. Under these circumstances, Mexican deliveries of oil to Cuba would not be looked upon favorably by the United States, the diplomatic sources said. The United States, which buys almost 90 percent of Mexico's oil exports, is Mexico's principal trading partner, not only in this area but in all areas of trade.

Mexican Petroleum (PEMEX), the state enterprise which controls hydrocarbons, is negotiating with Spain and other countries for the sale of crude. The arrangement planned with Spain would make that country the second largest purchaser of local crude. Last year, Mexico sold some 300,000 barrels of crude to Spain in an isolated sale which was arranged to take advantage of the return of Spanish ships from the United States. At present, Spain buys over 90 percent of its oil from the Middle East and only 2 percent from the USSR. Cuba, on the other hand, obtains its fuel supplies from the USSR. Mexico has previously delivered oil to Cuba on behalf of the USSR. This took place approximately 2 years ago.

BANK OF MEXICO DIRECTOR JUSTIFIES FOREIGN DEBT

FL262146Y Mexico City INFORMEX in Spanish to ANSA Buenos Aires 2138 GMT 26 May 78 FL

[Text] Mexico City, 26 May (ANSA-INFORMEX)--Bank of Mexico Director Gustavo Romero Kolbeck has told the local press that the debt of Mexico's public sector, which exceeds $30 billion, is healthy "because the loans we have requested have been invested correctly."

As long as Mexico has good farm production, excellent mining and strong oil, petrochemical, chemical and iron and steel industries, "its foreign debt, although high, will be manageable," the banker added.

In answer to a reporter's question on whether it would be preferable that the central bank be independent, as is the case in many other countries, Romero Kolbeck categorically emphasized that it is a positive thing for the bank to belong to the government. "There must be consistency between the economic and financial policies which the government establishes and its institutions," he concluded.

TORRIJOS ADDRESSES CADE CONFERENCE, ANSWERS QUESTIONS

PA262350Y Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 1912 GMT 26 May 78 PA

[Speech by Panamanian Chief of Government Gen Omar Torrijos Herrera at opening on Contadora Island of Annual Conference of Executives sponsored by Panamanian Business Executives Association, followed by question and answer period--live]

[Excerpts] Executives: I cannot begin my speech this time as I frequently do with other groups by saying that we are renewing our friendly dialog because I think that on this occasion we are not about to renew, but to begin.

However, the important thing is that I am aware that this has not been done before and that I realize that the government was harming itself by not having done it.

This moment in the country's experience is an exemplary moment to be exploited because there exist all the positive circumstances for a rapid and orderly takeoff. It would be irresponsible not to resume, or rather begin, the dialog with all those components of society which have a leading role in this development.

On inaugurating the Annual Conference of Executives [CASE-78], I also pledge to begin to be available for renewing or beginning a permanent dialog.

There are many concerns within the country's social sectors and among the citizens which can only be resolved through discussion, conversation and dialog. They can also be clarified with the idea that no one alone has the solution and that the more universal the consultation and the support the fewer chances exist for error and the better the opportunity for a takeoff with the needed force.

I think that at present, for us here, it is more important for you to ask whatever you want, without preconditions and limitations and without considering any question as being foolish because no concern is foolish; it is a concern. Very often those questions which no one dares to ask are the ones which most need to be asked, are the ones most basic for the community. No one dares to ask them because of unfounded fears or because of the apprehension that one always has of saying something wrong. If we do not have an open dialog in which you can ask anything you want, it will not be sufficiently productive.

Therefore, I am at your service to answer any questions you may have.

[Question by unidentified speaker] A few years ago it would have been very difficult to have you here as a guest. What is the reason for this change?

[Answer] The thing is that we both have changed. [laughter and applause]

[Question] General, do you not think that the housing laws and the labor laws require basic and substantial changes so that it will be possible to take off with full confidence and encouragement of private business?

[Answer] Regardless of what law, now more than ever before the government is open to change, to modify or replace anything that opposes the expedition of development, everything that weakens or reduces the speed at which the country should now be moving. I know that there are many problems about the regulation of the labor code. I know there are many problems regarding the housing law.

The important thing is that we are determined to discuss, to change everything that has been inoperative. I am one of those leaders who have always thought that a ruler is not chosen to have the national anthem played for him, to have parties thrown for him, to receive honors, but to make decisions. We are willing to discuss those topics--the labor code, the housing plan--within a broad framework and with the desire to improve things, repair what has not worked. In 10 years, we have made mistakes and accomplishments. There has been leftist childishness and rightwing childishness. The important thing is that we are aware that there has happened and that, aside from what course things take, the important thing is not to fall prey to any more childishness. That is the important thing. Therefore, we will be ready to discuss this with the appropriate committees. If anything needs to be modified, it will be modified.

[Question] One sector [presumably the Canal Zone], perhaps one of the most socialized in its services in the entire world, is about to be administered by Panama. I would like to know if the government plans to create governmental institutions or mixed enterprises to develop and administer that area or, in view of past experiences--you say that you are prepared to correct errors and I think we have enough examples to evaluate state enterprises, the successes and failures--I would like to know whether private enterprise will be given the opportunity to develop that sector and whether the national government will permit this. This is our concern within private enterprises because we feel that so far government enterprises have not been successful.

[Answer] Let us not make the mistake--every generalized truth becomes untrue.[sentence as heard] If one says that all dwarfs are bad and all large men are good, one is generalizing, one is generalizing. Let us see exactly which ones have failed and which have not failed, which have been successful and which have not.

Over there [presumably meaning the Canal Zone] there is a paternalistic, parasitic socialism. Socialism in the zone is a parasitic socialism. They own the product of their labor, and the state pays even for changing their light bulbs, caring for their gardens. It is a parasitic socialism which no society that pays its expenses, no enterprise which wishes to pay its debts, can indulge in.

There are how many firms there? Some 1,500 firms which range from barber shops, beauty parlors--without having worked on this, I am sure this will go to the operators, it will be sold to whoever is operating it--to oil services for ships, which is a large firm, and telephone service, power and a number of other things. [sentence as heard]

If I tell you it will be basically private, I will receive your applause. But I cannot keep that promise. I can tell you that it will fall within the three outlines we had forseen--state-owned, private or mixed. We have done a great deal already. The government has extensively, very, very extensively, studied this. It has many plans. There are problems, but there are programs. We have many plans. To try to define development with a single definition is like having a proposition that does not give the answer. [sentence as heard]

[Words indistinct] the Chinese who sells kidney beans--what are we going to do with him? The barber, the hospitals. [as heard] But the important thing is that we are open, absolutely open, and that the attitude of the government is not to make everything state owned. There is less of that attitude in the government than is presumed because now I notice that the National Bank of Panama has many hotels. [Words indistinct] administering hotels. [Words indistinct] due to the lack of investments in the country, the bank had to administer hotels. But the orders to Ricardo de la Espriella [bank manager] are to get his hands out of that business as soon as possible.

There are too many important things--electrification and development plans--to devote time to buying groceries every day so the [words indistinct] can eat.

[Question] General, at the beginning of this new dialog, can we, the Panamanians, understand that any Panamanian can (?open) new broadcasting stations in this country and new publications to freely exercise freedom of speech in this country?

[Answer] Yes, that is so. I do not know what requirements exist, but the law does allow it, as it is allowed in every civilized country. I see no obstacle to this, and I do not believe that it will be prohibited to anyone. I do not want to be the ruler of a country where the people do not express themselves. You could be a ruler in such a situation, but then you would last only until the people expressed themselves. I do not believe that any conditions [words indistinct] will be imposed.

What course will we take after the elections which are now in progress? The representatives will become more of a legislative body and the position which I will then occupy, I do not really know whether it may be president, chief of state or National Guard commander. I do not know. What I can tell you is that if the new assembly gives me its confidence I will dedicate 6 years to focusing my attention on domestic affairs because this was neglected during my visits to the great capitals of Europe where my presence was required by my country.

[Question] General, we all know the political structure which exists in our country right now. All of us also know that it is very difficult to compete with the government under this structure of representatives, and so on. When do you think a change can be made to permit better competition, a free competition against the government? [laughter]

[Answer] Listen, no government is going to give you its weapons so that it can be attacked. That is the truth. Furthermore, the government's actions over the next 6 years, day by day, will be to discourage the people from competing in a violent fashion with it. You will see that there will be greater similarity, more compatibility. And always, always, always, no system--only that of Socrates, which was the ideal but lasted only 3 months. Socrates established a system on an island but he was overthrown in 3 months. That was the perfect system, but it lasted only 90 days, the perfect system last only 90 days--no system should pretend to please 100 percent because then it is not solving anyone's problems. If no group is discontented it is because there is no solution. [sentence as heard] Discontentment is like the crack of a whip for governments to correct themselves or change course.

[Question] General Torrijos, my question is on Law 95, so well known by all of us. We are aware of the pressures on the government by the labor sector regarding Law 95. We want to know if it is going to be amended or if it is going to be derogated. I would like to know the government's real position on this matter. I would also like to remind you that, in spite of the fact that we have received from the workers and the Labor Ministry itself accusations that we are abusing the law, this is not true. The private sector has not abused the law, but we see that labor pressures do exist; there are strikes. The recent unjustified Chiriqui strike is proof of this. These are things which greatly concern us, those who have to deal with workers. I would like to hear in your own words your position on this matter.

[Answer] When one speaks with you, you say Law 95 is good. When one speaks with the workers, they say it is a counterrevolutionary, oligarchic and abusive law.

This law will soon be 2 years old; so we are studying the actual effects of this law. Once we ascertain the real effects of this law, we can make a decision as to whether it remains in effect, is extended or is derogated. However, once we analyze the effects of this law we shall see where we stand. This is what we are doing.

Results of Meeting Noted

PA292306Y Panama City Circuito RPC Television in Spanish 1800 GMT 29 May 78 PA

[Text] The government of General Torrijos and the business and labor sectors agreed to find solutions to national problems and the challenges posed by the new canal treaties through dialog rather than through confrontations. This agreement on a sort of nonaggression pact was expressed at the Annual Conference of Executives [CADE-78] held 26 through 28 May at Contadora Island.

General Torrijos himself brought up the subject at the opening session and admitted being sorry for not having started this dialog with the businessmen sooner. In his own words, the failure to do so affected the government and the nation's development.

The chief of government promised to look into the housing and labor legislation so harshly criticized by the businessmen in recent years. Torrijos said that the government is now more than ever in a position to change, modify or replace whatever slows down the rate of development the nation requires.

Torrijos' statements and offer to conduct a dialog were immediately accepted by Leo Gutierrez, president of the Panamanian Business Executives Association (APEDE), and many others who participated in the three-day conference dedicated to analyzing the impact of the new canal treaties. Some businessmen, however, made the observation that it would be better to await results rather than take the government at its word.

The conference reached the following conclusions: There is no doubt about the validity of the treaties or their ratification; the direct economic benefits of the treaties, although not great, at least open promising possibilities for Panama to profit from its privileged geographical position; the constricted cities of Panama and Colon will not be given complete room for expansion by the return of the Canal Zone lands and their situation will become worse by the year 2000 when nearly 3 million people will reside in those cities and other communities near the canal. There is an urgent need for a plan to protect the canal's hydrographic basin since any shortage of water would seriously affect its efficient operation and any future expansion of its facilities; there is a need for a program of continued investments to constantly improve the canal's capacity; Panama will have the capability and the required personnel to administer the canal operation unilaterally by the year 2000; the labor problem is the most difficult to solve because it will take time to find the proper solutions, and the entering into effect of the treaties implies the elimination of thousands of jobs; terrorism will probably constitute the greatest danger to the canal; and since the canal cannot be defended against a missile attack and an attack with conventional forces is most unlikely the National Guard will not embark on an arms race.

BRIEFS

ARGENTINE CREDIT--The Argentine Government has offered Panama a 30 million-Balboa credit for the purchase of Argentine agricultural and industrial machinery. Credit negotiations were initiated this morning when President Demetrio Basilio Lakas was given documents in this regard. [Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2315 GMT 31 May 78 PA]

COSTA RICA

LARGE-SCALE POLICE DEPLOYMENT NOTED IN NORTH

PA311426Y San Jose Cadena de Emisoras Columbia in Spanish 1220 GMT 31 May 78 PA

[SERCAMO Network]

[Text] There is a heavy police deployment in the northern sector. Rural guardsmen may be looking for the hideouts of armed members of the Sandinist National Liberation Front.

Vehicles loaded with armed rural guardsmen went to Ciudad Quesada and from there to the northern sector on the border with Nicaragua with the apparent mission of carrying out a thorough investigation in La Tigra in Los Chiles and Chamorro in San Carlos. According to the report, approximately 100 rural guardsmen armed with machineguns and rifles have gone into the mountains, with no explanation to the authorities and residents of San Carlos, who expressed surprise over the heavy police deployment.

GUATEMALA

OVER 100 PEASANTS REPORTED KILLED AT PANZOS

PA312240Y Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2014 GMT 31 May 78 PA

[Text] Guatemala City, 31 May (ACAN-EFE)--Forty-eight hours after the armed clash between peasants and the army in Panzos, 300 km north of this capital, it was unofficially revealed today, Wednesday, that over 100 persons were killed and 50 were wounded. The information was revealed to the Authentic Labor Federation [Federacion Autentica Sindical--FAS] by peasants who fled to the capital seeking the protection of labor organizations.

Reports from Panzos say that the city is deserted, that most of the people have fled to the mountains and that over 1,000 peasants have begun a march to the capital to inform President Kjell Laugerud of what happened there. Peasant spokesmen said that they were called to the town with the deception of the alleged reading of a letter which had arrived from the capital.

The defense minister blamed leftist guerrillas operating in the northern part of the country for inciting the peasants to invade farms and added that many armed peasants made a surprise attack on the Panzos military post. However, the opposition accused the government of being responsible for the massacre.

Government circles set the number of dead at 43, all peasants, and over 30 wounded, including 7 soldiers. It was determined that three soldiers were wounded but by either machetes, clubs or stones. This lead to the belief that these were the weapons used to attack the soldiers.

Observers believe that this outbreak of violence could create much greater chaos. It is believed here that General Laugerud Garcia's administration will make every effort to normalize the situation prior to the inauguration of Gen Fernando Romeo Lucas Garcia's administration on 1 July.

Other violent incidents have taken place since the armed clash at Panzos. In Iztapa, a southern port on the Pacific, a unexplained shooting took place Tuesday during which four persons were killed, including the mayor and the chief of police. In the capital a police patrol, reinforced by an antiriot police platoon and some 100 detectives, opened fire on a group of persons on the outskirts of the city in order to get them to halt a housing project they had begun on their own.

Army Accused of Massacre

PA311953Y San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1412 GMT 31 May 78 PA

[Inter-Dentral American Radio Organization report from Guatemala]

[Excerpts] [interdepted in progress]...that the massacre of peasants in Panzos was committed by the army. Both the National Central of Workers [CNT] and the Autonomous Labor Federation of Guatemala have accused the Guatemalan Army, particularly the detachment stationed in Panzos, of being directly responsible for the massacre of peasants carried out 2 days ago at 0900.

The CNT has a chronological account of the events that culminated with the mass slaying with machineguns of 45 peasants.

On the basis of its infomation, the CNT is demanding from the national government a complete explanation of what occurred in Panzos. It also condemns this new act of violence during which peasants were killed en masse with premeditation--all this, says the CNT, while being cynical enough to level false accusations against the peasants.

INTER-AMERICAN HUMAN RIGHTS CONVENTION RATIFIED

PA311433Y Guatemala City Radio Fabulosa Network in Spanish 1220 GMT 31 May 78 PA

[SERCANO Network]

[Excerpt] Guatemala has become the eighth country to deposit with the OAS headquarters in Washington a document of ratification of the Inter-American Convention on Human Rights approved in San Jose, Costa Rica, in 1969.

Euardo Castillo Arriola, Guatemalan ambassador to the OAS, said that with this act, the treaty becomes national law to be enforced in Guatemala.

NICARAGUA

NATIONAL GUARD DENIES CLASH WITH GUERRILLAS

PA262235Y Managua Radio Corporacion in Spanish 1720 GMT 26 May 78 PA

[SERCANO Network]

[Text] The National Guard public relations and legal affairs office has denied that a clash took place between Sandinist guerrillas and the National Guard. Col Aquiles Aranda Escobar, chief of the public relations office, denied the reported clash along the border with Costa Rica.

Colonel Aranda said that his office has asked the San Carlos command to report on the matter and that an inspection is being made at a place called Pocosol where the clash allegedly took place. So far reports have been negative, but if it is confirmed later the news media will be informed by means of an official report, Colonel Aranda said.

GRANMA: BRZEZINKSI TRYING TO COORDINATE POLICY WITH CHINA

FL311354Y Havana Domestic Service in Spansih 1202 GMT 31 May 78 FL

["Text" of 31 May GRANMA article: "The Great Treason of Chinese Leaders and the Murky Role of Adviser Brzezinski"]

[Text] The just concluded visit to Peking by Zbigniew Brzezinski, President Jimmy Carter's national security adviser, represents the most obvious and most recent indication that there are powerful forces in the United States who are joining their efforts with China's in an international strategy which represents a grave and real danger to world peace.

The North American adviser's talks with the principal Chinese leaders, conducted in an atmosphere of great secrecy, reflect an attempt to coordinate immediately Washington's and Peking's actions in the arms race, to subordinate the tactical differences between the two countries, to establish the bases of a global strategic alliance of all the world's counterrevolutionary forces aimed against the USSR and the entire socialist community and the national liberation movements, and to eliminate elements that are against imperialism and for social progress as expressed in the nonalined movement. Shortly before starting his trip to China, Brzezinski told the North American magazine TIME: Our link with China is a constant one and for the long term and is based on a common interest.

Who is this wandering Carter adviser? Brzezinski is a direct production of monopolistic interests embodied in North American multimillionaire David Rockefeller, president of the extremely powerful North American Chase Manhattan Bank, controlling center of enormous capitalist consortiums.

Brzezinski, the son of an exiled Polish counterrevolutionary, professes deep hatred, typical of renegades and stateless persons, for socialist countries. One of his colleagues during the time when Brzezinski was working as a Columbia University professor privately described him as a typical opportunist, crude, capable of any meanness just to rise to higher positions.

In mid-1960 Brzezinski was a strong defender of U.S. intervention in Vietnam. His reactionary nature is portrayed in an article he published on 1 June 1968 in the weekly NEW REPUBLIC. When the North American authorities were facing growing student protests against the war in Vietnam, this troglodyte who today is an adviser recommended that the authorities take prompt and firm action to take away the strength and purpose of the revolutionaries, first by instituting justified reforms and then by eliminating the leaders from the scene of revolution--the same philosophy as that of the killers and assassins of the Central Intelligance Agency--CIA--who carried out many already revealed plots and crimes in all parts of the world. Can humanity live in peace and tranquillity when an individual of this sort holds a position of so much responsibility in the most powerful imperialist country of our times?

To close this brief biographical sketch of Brzezinski, it must be mentioned that he also was an adviser to the Rand Corporation, one of the corporations closely linked to the Pentagon.

All these merits led him in 1973--when the so-called Trilateral Committee was formed--to first occupy the post of political studies director in that organization, and in 1974 he was named its chairman. The Trilateral Committee is an organization which promotes a political concept whose aim is to coordinate and unite in a single exploiting purpose the multinational monopolies or emporia of the United States, capitalist Europe and Japan. President Carter is a distinguished member of that most exclusive club.

But it is also worthwhile to mention at least one of the persons who accompanied Brezezinski on his trip to China. He is Samuel Huntington, planning coordinator of the U.S. National Security Council. This citizen was ironically described by the French newspaper LE MONDE DIPLOMATIQUE as a genial inventor of the forced urbanization concept. From his sick and reactionary mind emerged the creation of the so-called strategic hamlets, in reality concentration camps established in Vietnam as long as the North American aggression lasted. He is a complete war criminal who has become a representative of the North American people as an architect of their foreign policy, without a doubt, a great affront to the peoples.

The repugnant alliance between the most reactionary circles in the United States and the Chinese leaders which emerged more clearly between smiles and toasts at the Peking palace is further proof of the great treason by the Chinese leaders to the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. With increasing impudence, in an unmasked manner and without scruples, the Chinese leaders are following a common cause with the most extreme warmongering elements of the bourgeoisie of the United States, Japan and Western Europe, while at the same time speaking against the policy of peace and detente advocated by the Soviet Union.

The representatives of North American imperialist circles are licking their chops with satisfaction in face of the vision that China may confront the Soviet Union successfully.

Weeks before Brezezinski's visit to Peking, one of his [former] aides, Richard Solomon, wrote in FOREIGN AFFAIRS magazine: China has become an ally of the United States. The Peking leadership favors the strengthening of NATO and has offered backing to U.S. diplomacy in problems which are present from the Middle East to northern Asia.

Brezezinski's visit to China was made with a view toward a dirty union between Peking and Washington aimed not only against the Soviet Union and all progressive countries but also against the vital interests of the peoples of China and the United States. According to a 22 May report by AFP, the North American presidential adviser, employing anit-Soviet jokes, gained here today the nickname of tamer of the Russian bear. The president adviser visited the Great Wall of China dressed in colorful sports clothes and making the moves of a clown before the pleased eyes of Mao Tse-tung's niece, Wang Hai-Jung, vice minister of foreign affairs.

The report states that the adventuresome and irresponsible Yankee-sized clown challenged his companions to a race to one of the towers of the Great Wall, telling Mao's niece: If you get there last, you will have to fight the Russians in Ethiopia, but it you win, we, the North Americans, will take care of that bothersome mission.

The impudence of the North American official and his disregard for the sovereignty of peoples are pictured in this dirty and humilitating joke which the Chinese representatives received with smiles of approval. On that occasion, Brezezinski felt that he was acting like a vedette before the journalists who were accompanying him at that time. All his previous actions and interviews had been done in secret. His private entourage did not include spokesmen or journalists. But world opinion must take this behavior seriously.

The Chinese leaders have openly proclaimed that they are preparing to modernize their armed forces while they work hard to build air-raid shelters, and they consider a third world war inevitable. It is suspected that one of the subjects Brzezinski discussed in his meeting with the Chinese is the probable supply of North American arms to China.

There is a growing danger of a world war, and this collusion between the United States and China represents a serious threat to international peace and detente.

In an article published on 1 May 1977, Chinese Council of State Chairman Hua Kuo-feng proclaimed that revolutionalization and modernization of the People's Liberation Army must be accelerated and war preparations strengthened. Not many years ago Mao Tse-tung declared at a meeting of communist and labor parties: War. All right, let there be war. One must not fear war. If war breaks out, there will be victims. I believe that the atomic bomb is no more frightful than a sword. If half of humanity dies in a war, this would not be important. Neither would it be terrible if a third of the population would be left.

When he made these insane and foolish statements, Mao Tse-tung was referring to war against the imperialist.

What does the Chinese leadership appear to be seeking now? By their deeds, they advocate with the same insanity an anti-Soviet war. To this end, they are trying to aggravate Soviet-North American disagreements, to foment a war between those two countries. Would it be a war to emerge as the great power predominating over the ruins? This would be a senseless aspiration because it ignores the destructive and devastating force of nuclear weapons and the current deadly quantitative accumulation of these weapons. It would be a war which would surely result in the devastation of China itself. Besides, such an estimate includes the worst political, economic and social designs for the world. What is even worse, the Chinese leaders now seem to think in open terms of war against the Soviet Union in alliance with the United States.

For their part, the Yankee imperialists, more rabid, are planning to utilize China as an instrument to exert pressure on the Soviet Union and the socialist community. And this estimate does not exclude fomenting conflicts and even war between China and the USSR for the purpose of liquidating socialism and the revolutionary process.

At a time when the UN General Assembly special session on disarmament is being held in New York, it is good to recall that the Chinese leaders opposed a reduction of military budgets of countries that hold permanent seats in the Security Council. It is also good to recall that Peking has not signed a single one of the international agreements aimed at limiting the arms race.

However, Brzezinski and the Chinese leaders understood each other very well because they have been speaking the same language for many years. Witness the following:

Detente is anachronistic and dangerous, incompatible with the global problems of the world, Brzezinski declared in a debate held in 1974 in New York.

Peoples must not let themselves be lulled by illusions of peace. They must oppose the policy of detente, Chinese Foreign Minister Huang Hua declared during the banquet to welcome the Carter adviser on 20 May.

At the same banquet, Brzezinski emphasized the common interests of North American imperialism and the Chinese leaders: A secured and powerful China corresponds to North American interests. A powerful United States, confident and globally committed, corresponds to Chinese interests.

The new rulers are trying to inculcate this philosophy in the population and particularly the members of the Chinese Armed Forces. Since late 1969, when the so-called Communist Party of China publicly proclaimed the Soviet Union as China's principal enemy, the most vile attacks against the country of the soviets and other nations of the socialist community have not ceased. It suffices to see a bulletin of the official Chinese agency NCNA on any day of the week to become aware that it contains in its pages whatever bourgeois and anticommunist attacks are produced in the world against the Soviet Union, Cuba and other socialist countries.

In many cases it is party leaders paid by the Chinese who write the articles in newspapers and magazines of small groups who are responsive to Peking's plans. In other cases it is the most reactionary and fascist publications that are cited in the pages of Chinese bulletins.

Brzezinski, in this opportunistic and adventuresome Chinese policy of his, tries to get the most out of the historic betrayal by the Chinese leaders, who are uncontrolled and degraded. This is absolutely irresponsible and insane. What can it lead to? To a failure of the policy of detente? To a furious arms race? To a war? To blackmail of the Soviet Union and the socialist camp? Can anyone in his senses assert that such a policy can benefit mankind who today is burdened by a serious economic crisis, energy difficulties, population, environmental and food problems? Can this promise the countries of the so-called Third World any hope in solving the problems of development? Can it be in line with the interests of the North American people, Chinese people, Soviet people or any people of the world?

No one has the right to play with the future of mankind. It is absurd to think that the progressive camp will let itself be intimidated by this unheard-of blackmail. In 1969 CPSU General Secretary Leonid Brezhnev strongly responded to these provocations. The newspaper KWANGMING DAILY, Brezhnev said at the international conference of communist and workers parties held in Moscow, launched the call to prepare for a conventional as well as big nuclear war against Soviet revisionism. Of course, there is big gap between the impudent cries and the real possibilities to carry out what they say. The Soviet Union has sufficient forces to defend itself and the Soviets are not nervous. They are not frightened by cries. But the orientation of the official Chinese propaganda is completely clear.

COMMENTARY SCORES FRENCH INVOLVEMENT IN COMORO COUP

FL010127Y Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 1 Jun 78 FL

[Carlos Mora Herman commentary]

[Excerpts] On Saturday, 13 May, a coup d'etat occurred in the Comoro Islands overthrowing President Ali Soilih. It was announced last Monday in a terse cable that Soilih had been shot to death on Grande Comroe Island, the residence of the government.

Internal reactionary forces encouraged and supported by France began to conspire actively against Soilih's government. In March of last year, Soilih stated that French mercenaries were ready to invade Grande Comore following a revolt that was being planned by his enemies. Soilih called for France to withdraw from Mayotte Island and stated that there was 1 French soldier for every 3 of the 35,000 inhabitants of Mayotte and that warships and military planes were violating that country's territorial waters and airspace. The revolt was prevented and France's plans failed on this occasion.

But President Valery Giscard d'Estaing's government continued planning from Paris until the culmination on 13 May with the overthrow of Soilih and his eventual assassination. A regime was set up that is presided over by a so-called political-military directorate representing the most reactionary interests on the islands and French colonialism.

For all of the above reasons, the coup d'etat on the Comoro Islands is part of Giscard's African strategy, which has been active lately in this part of the world, by meedling in the Sahara, dropping French paratroopers into Kolwezi in Zaire and other interventions. The Comoro coup is also part of a plan that has as its objective the active participation by France in internal African affairs within the golobal strategy of North American imperialism, with the famous shared responsibility as stated in the trilateral policy. It is also related to the efforts by Carter's adviser Brzezinski during his recent visit to China to obtain a more active participation by the Peking clique in African affairs, signifying a serious danger for world peace.

GRANMA COMMENTS ON NATO SUMMIT IN WASHINGTON

PA311202Y Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 31 May 78 PA

[Text] The Cuban newspaper GRANMA publishes a commentary today by Mario Blanco, its specialist in international affairs, on the NATO summit which began in Washington on Tuesday.

The commentator states that in the weeks prior to this new meeting of the warmongering organization the U.S. propaganda media, as on similar occasions, have been promoting the bellicose atmosphere with all kinds of lies about the Soviet threat, the growing Soviet troop strength in Central Europe and, on this occasion, the socialist countries' interference in African affairs. The objective of all this uproar now, as in the past, is the approval of Washington's bellicose plans, intensification of the arms race and the escalation of military preparations.

Under strong U.S. pressure, the NATO summit should adopt what Monday's issue of the New York TIMES clearly described as one of NATO's most ambitious defense programs since its establishment in 1949. A proposal to this effect made by President Carter, which is expected to be adopted, includes a twofold increase in the antitank weapons in Central Europe, a project to provide NATO troops with protection against chemical weapons, and joint production of 3 new types of naval and land missiles. The proposal, which has been under consideration for more than 1 year, calls on the 15 member countries to decide on an additional $80-million increase in the organization's budget to promote approximately 100 projects aimed at increasing its combat capacity.

The NATO summit has been preceded by a vigorous anti-Soviet campaign by the press in the United States and other countries. The recent visit to China by Zbigniew Brzezinski, presidential adviser for security affairs, has been given great publicity. After accusing the Soviet Union, among other things, of violating what he called the code of detente, Brzezinski threatened to strengthen ties with Peking if U.S.-Soviet relations continue to deteriorate. Carter's adviser clearly stated that China has parallel interests with the United States.

In statements made on Friday, Pentagon Chief Harold Brown announced that before the end of the year the United States will send some 8,000 more soldiers to Western Europe and that the number of tanks, antitank missiles and attack helicopters will be substantially increased.

In the latest issue of the magazine U.S. News & World Report, NATO Commander Gen Alexander Haig called for the improvement of NATO forces and outlined the program that the organization should adopt in order to increase its military power. The magazine BUISINESS WEEK said that NATO strategists will pressure the member countries so that the power which Haig spoke about will become a reality.

The renewed instence that the NATO member countries adopt measures aimed at substantially increasing troops and armaments in Europe comes after the specialized publication AVIATION WEEK AND SPACE TECHNOLOGY complained that some countries, such as Denmark, the Netherlands and others, have not given a positive reply to that objective.

Pentagon circles have said that the summit will also discuss joint purchases of arms systems for the use of the warmongering pact. A controversial subject is the firm resistance of the FRG and other members to Yankee pressure to purchase on the E3A airplane with early warning systems. The sale of the E3A--at an estimated cost of $57 million per unit--is viewed as the Pentagon's attempt to reduce the cost of its own purchases for domestic use and a means to speed up mass production of the plane with which the U.S. military-industrial complex--the main beneficiary of the arms race--would obtain hundreds of millions of dollars.

Another subject to which the NATO strategists give high priority in their arms buildup plans is the controversial neutron bomb, which has been firmly rejected by peoples through mass rallies, demonstrations, collections of signatures, conferences for peace and so on. The warmongers are trying to introduce it into NATO's military arsenal in order to erase the difference between a conventional and nuclear war. That device is a tactical nuclear weapon and would give the Pentagon hawks even greater control over the pact's military forces and more decisionmaking power due to the monopoly they have in its production.

It must be stressed that the NATO meeting in Washington to discuss means and methods of intensifying warlike preparations radically contradicts the aspirations of the peoples of the world and the efforts of the special UN General Assembly session on disarmament in New York where representatives of various countries are trying to open the way to disarmament. If the frankly negative speech of the U.S. vice president at Friday's session of the special session is any indication, we would say that it has been like a forecast of what NATO will decide at the end of its 2-day meeting. That meeting in Washington is undoubtedly a challenge to mankind's demands for measures that will help clear the road to disarmament.

HAVANA REPORTS CARTER CALL FOR STRENGTHENING NATO FORCES

FL311150Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 31 May 78 FL

[Text] North American President Jimmy Carter has urged all his allies to strengthen NATO forces and accelerate the arms race. The appeal was made at the summit conference of representatives of the 15 NATO member countries at the John F. Kennedy Center in Washington to examine the future of that Western military alliance.

The chiefs of state of the United States and Portugal, chiefs of government of Belgium, Canada, Denmark, West Germany, Greece, Iceland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Turkey and Great Britain, and the French foreign minister are attending the summit.

To justify his call for arming at a time when the UN special session on disarmament is being held, the North American chief executive argued the existence of an alleged Soviet threat and the no lesser alleged arms imbalance favorable to the forces of the Warwaw Pact member countries.

Lastly, President Carter promised his allies that the United States will play a decisive role in supplying Europe with soldiers and conventional and nuclear tactical and strategic weapons.

CASTRO REAFFIRMS SUPPORT IN MESSAGE TO NETO

FL311136Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 31 May 78 FL

[Text] Cuba has reasserted that it will always be on the side of the People's Republic of Angola in defense of its sovereignty and independence. This is contained in a message signed by Fidel Castro, president of the Cuban Council of State and Council of Ministers, addressed to Angolan chief of state Agostinho Neto. The message conveys Cuban congratulations for the recent commemoration of the day of Africa. It also reaffirms Cuba's revolutionary solidarity and its willingness to cooperate in the struggle for Angola's national reconstruction.

Fidel stresses in his message that the historic event that occurred on the African Continent with the triumphant Angolan revolution, led by its Marxist-Leninist party, inspired victories obtained by other nations such as Ethiopia. It adds that these victories mark the revolutionary phase for the total and definitive liquidation of imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism, racism and apartheid in Africa.

FIDEL SENDS MESSAGE TO GUINEAN PRESIDENT

PA010126Y Paris AFP in Spanish 0100 GMT 1 Jun 78 PA

[Text] Dakar, 31 May (AFP)--Cuban chief of state Fidel Castro sent a telegram to Guinean President Ahmed Sekou Toure congratulating him on the 15th anniversary of the day of Africa. Castro praised the "very important role" played by Guinea in the "struggle against imperialism." According to the message broadcast by radio Conakry, Castro says that "the enemy has suffered great defeats" and wants "to curb African unity and the struggle of the African peoples."

DIRECT TELEPHONE LINK ESTABLISHED WITH SPAIN

FL301919Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1833 GMT 30 May 78 FL

[Excerpts] Two telephone circuits between Cuba and Madrid were officially inaugurated today as a result of the convention set up between Intercuba enterprise of the Communications Ministry and the Spanish national telephone company. The inauguration was held at Cuba-USSR protocol hall in the Communications Ministry where a telephone conversation was held between Intercuba Director Felix Santiago and (Vicente San Miguel) of the international relations department of the Spanish national telephone company.

Communication between Cuba and Spain up to now have been via shortwave and manually operated circuits. With the inauguration today of two telephone circuits, there are now 18 direct communication lines, 6 of them with members of the socialist camp. The two direct circuits between Cuba and Spain are via satellite through the Intersputnik system to Poland, then continuing via landline to Madrid. They are the first two international semiautomatic telephone circuts operating in our country.

PRESIDENT-ELECT WILL CONTINUE BALAGUER'S DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS

PA3123304Y Madrid EFE in Spanish 1953 GMT 31 May 78 PA

[By Rosendo Sepulveda]

[Text] Santo Domingo, 31 May (EFE)--President-elect Antonio Guzman Fernandez said today, Wednesday, that his government "will be one of national unity, will be democratic and representative, and will have a strong inclination toward the development of all concerns and sectors promoting national development." Guzman, presidential candidate of the center-leaning Dominican Revolutionary Party, told EFE that his administration will be decentralized and that he will use the most capable and honest men in the country. Here he apparently referred to accusations of corruption made against the Balaguer regime.

He said that he will continue all the infrastructure projects begun by incumbent President Joaquin Balaguer's regime. The president-elect said that if the Sabaneta and Hatillo dams, being built by Spanish concerns, and the Sabana Yegua dam, being built by a U.S. concern, have enhanced the efficiency and good name of the Balaguer regime, he will nonetheless continue these projects which will greatly affect the development of Dominican agriculture and the economy.

The Dominican president-elect said that during a meeting with Balaguer prior to the elections, he said that if elected he would continue all the projects begun by the Balaguer administration and would respect all commitments because "these types of projects are really important for the nation's development." "The eyes of many countries in the world will be on us once we have assumed power. The fact that we have given evidence of our civic progress during the electoral campaign and until now is all the more reason why we shall honor our pledge made during the electoral campaign of fostering social, economic and cultural progress for our people," the president said.

Finally, Guzman said that his administration will give priority to the agricultural sector and to education and health for the people because this has been his electoral banner since the preelectoral campaign. Even though he will not be sworn in until 16 August, the president-elect has been very busy, starting early in the morning, receiving visitors at his temporary residence in the capital. Guzman has begun an open policy with the national and international press. He attends to party matters and meets with his team. He receives national businessmen and also holds long talks with U.S. Embassy political representatives.

DEMONSTRATIONS OCCUR AT U.S., VENEZUELAN EMBASSIES

PA3120040Y Madrid EFE in Spanish 1954 GMT 31 May 78 PA

[Text] Santo Domingo, 31 May (EFE)--Sympathizers of the governing Reformist Party demonstrated today, Wednesday, in front of the embassies of the United States and Venezuela in protest against interference by these countries in the affairs of the Dominican Republic.

JAMAICA

ANGOLA'S DO NASCIMENTO DISCUSSES CUBANS, ZAIRE

FL311937Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 31 May 78 FL

[Text] Kingston--Angolan Prime Minister Lopo do Nascimento and the state mission he heads have ended an official visit to Jamaica and have left for New York to attend the UN commission on disarmament. The government chief and Foreign Minister Paulo Jorge and other high officials were bade farewell by Jamaican Foreign Minister Percival Patterson and Cuban Ambassador Ramon Pez-Ferro.

Do Nascimento held a press conference attended by Jamaican and foreign reporters to discuss several topics relating to his country, Africa and the world and above all the exploration of areas of bilateral exchange between Angola and Jamaica. Both countries will eventually cooperate in areas of the economy and culture, and Jamaica will present Angola with concrete examples of this cooperation. Do Nascimento presented an official invitation to Prime Minister Manley to visit Angola soon.

He referred to Angola's centralized economic plan, to the socialist community's internationalist aid and, in particular, he praised the contribution of Cuban technicians and doctors who are working under difficult conditions and wherever their help is needed to benefit the Angolan people. Do Nascimento stated that it was necessary to replace tens of thousands of Portuguese cadres who abandoned the country, the infrastructure and the deteriorated economic base and that certain sectors are still paralyzed, such as transportation. The capitalistic West would have preferred that we would have hired technicians from France or Europe at a cost of hundreds of millions of dollars which Angola cannot pay, stressed Do Nascimento in referring to Cuban and USSR internationalist aid.

He rejected the false accusations that are made by Mobutu Sese Seko's regime as a pretext to search for help in the form of foreign intervention by slandering Angola and Cuba. He reiterated that Mobutu, just like James Carter or Valery Giscard d'Estaing, knows that there are no Angolan or Cuban forces fighting alongside the rebels in Shaba. Mobutu is trying to misrepresent an internal conflict in order to justify aggression against Angola. He set up, by hiring a West German enterprise in Shaba, a ballistic missile base which represents a threat to the entire African Continent. Mobutu's army has shown itself to be incapable of defending the national frontiers, much less to confront a domestic revolt.

The Angolan prime minister added that the provocations and infiltrations by armed bands directed against the territorial integrity of Angola has two purposes: destabilize the internal peace and try to create a puppet army that would operate against SWAPO once Namibian independence has been achieved. This is the strategy of the South African racists.

BRIEFS

NEW BRITISH HIGH COMMISSIONER--The British foreign and commonwealth secretary, with the approval of the prime minister, has appointed Mr J.S.R. Duncan to be British high commissioner to the Commonwealth of the Bahamas, in succession to Mr Peter Mennel, who will be retiring from the diplomatic service. Mr John Ritchie Spencer Duncan was born on July 26, 1921. In 1956 he was appointed to the Foreign Office and amongst other positions he has served in Dakar; the U.S.A.; Muscat; Australia; Lusaka; and Rabat, where he served as ambassador. [Excerpt] [Nassau Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 16 May 78 FL]

SUBSCRIPTION INFORMATION

DAILY REPORT volumes are published Monday through Friday in both paper version (mailed daily) and microfiche version (mailed weekly). The annual subscription fee for the paper version within the United States, Canada, and Mexico is $150 for any one volume and $50 for each additional volume. This includes occasional supplements. In microfiche the fee is $100 for any one volume, $125 for two volumes, $150 for three, $200 for four, $250 for five, $300 for six, $350 for seven, and $400 for all eight volumes. Foreign subscriptions outside North America are available from appointed foreign dealers or from NTIS. For information contact NTIS. U.S. government officials may obtain subscriptions at no charge directly from FBIS. Phone 527-2368 (area code 703) or write P.O. Box 2604, Washington, D.C. 20013.

The volumes are: I - People's Republic of China; II - Eastern Europe; III - Soviet Union; IV - Asia & Pacific; V - Middle East & North Africa; VI - Latin America; VII - Western Europe; VIII - Sub-Saharan Africa. Back issues or single copies are not available. Allow 30 days for processing new subscriptions. Mail remittances, inquiries, and address changes to the NTIS address below.

Note: The publications of the Joint Publications Research Service (JPRS), which are sometimes cited in the DAILY REPORT, can also be ordered from NTIS in single copies or by subscription. In ordering, please cite the JPRS title, number, date and author if applicable.

Both the DAILY REPORT and JPRS publications are on file for public reference at the Library of Congress and at public and university libraries throughout the United States.

NTIS

National Technical Information Service
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
Springfield, Virginia 22151

90
50